Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1824. [NO. 357.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

TWO farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into the finer fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde. Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 8, 1823 10tt

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum,
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron. Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*53tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Latecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing to as their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*22

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE just received, per schooner Azora, a large supply of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils,* and *Hatters' Materials;* among which are,
50 kegs real English White Lead,
100 lbs. best Spanish Flot. Indigo.
All orders, in their line, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 9, 1824.—*53

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,
2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
50 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz. Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS.
And Tartan,
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS ANDHKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4. 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS.
Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NOW opening, a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, adapted to the season, which will be disposed of upon very low terms. Country Merchants and others, are requested to call and take a look before they purchase elsewhere.

ALSO,

5 Cases ladies' walking and prunella Shoes
1 do unbleached Shirtings
1 do men's Leghorn Hats, *cheap*
10,000 real Spanish Segars.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

March 17, 1824.—4t57. *(Person Street.)*

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4*d.* 4½*d.* 5*d.* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* 20*d.* 24*d.* Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also,*

6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and 20*d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand, north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of
Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do.
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14, 1824.—2wis-eoptf

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

LUMBER.

THE subscriber's Saw Mill being now in complete operation, he takes this method of informing his friends, the Town Commissioners, and the public in general, that Lumber to any moderate amount, can be furnished on short notice. Those who choose to furnish their own logs, can have them sawed with neatness and despatch, at the following prices:

For sawing pine lumber, $ 5 pr. 1000 feet,
Do do walnut do 10 do do do
And for all other kinds of timber $8 pr. 1000 ft.

JNO. CLARK.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1824.—6t57.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, N. C. March 3. 1824—12w t64.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d of January, at the Buzzard Spring, near Mrs. Caraway's, on the stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

about five feet high, much marked with the gear; and some saddle spots on his back Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, and have all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS BURNET.

February 23. 1824.—50tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. January Term, 1824.

Burrell Benton and others, *vs.* Hugh Campbell.—Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that if the said Defendant does not come in and file his answer to the petition in the above suit, on or before the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, it will be taken pro. confesso, heard ex parte, and the prayer of the petition granted.

6t59. W. DISMUKES, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. } Original Attachment.
vs.
Lynch & Cather.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Cornelius J. Tooker } Original Attachment.
vs.
David Ruth.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.—On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate took up the consideration of the act, to enable the President to carry into effect the Treaty of Ghent, in order to prevent foreigners from trading with the Indian tribes—and the bill having been read,

Mr. Benton explained the views of the committee on Indian Affairs in reporting this bill, which was rendered necessary by the practice of foreigners, from the commencement of our government, in exciting the Indians to hostility against the United States. This conduct he attributed to a double motive—a desire to increase the enemies of the United States, and mercantile cupidity. He referred to the notion which was so industriously circulated along our north-western frontier, to make the Indians believe the Americans were not entitled to their friendship. It was asserted, that the same God which made the English, Spanish, French, Indians, and even the Blacks, did not make the Americans; that they, indeed, were not made by God at all; but that the sea, agitated by a tempest, threw up a quantity of foam, which a strong easterly wind blew over the continent, and from this foam sprang up the Americans. They were consequently the progeny of the evil spirit. He referred to different authorities, and a variety of facts, to show that it had been the constant policy of Great Britain to excite the Indians against the United States. From the time of the late peace to the present day, out of the thirty tribes beyond the Mississippi, there were only three which continued hostile to this country, and these only had British traders among them.

He quoted Governor Lewis in extenuation of the conduct of American citizens in hunting and trapping on the Indian grounds; and contended it was certainly as correct for Americans to hunt and trap within the limits of their own country, as for those persons to do so who were not entitled to the name and privileges of Americans. The Americans ought not to surrender the Fur trade. There was about 675,000 dollars embarked in the trade; and, according to M. Pilcher, this capital would be considerably increased if the trade was better secured. Independent of this consideration, he adduced the necessity of fur for the carrying on of our manufactures, as another and a stronger reason for its protection. Unless we do so, the American citizen will have to purchase the produce of his own country, with the addition of a heavy tribute to the foreign manufacturer, by obtaining his hat from London or Canada. Sir Alexander Mackenzie knew the value of this trade, as was proved by his advice that Great Britain should retain the region in which it is prosecuted. Supported as the Brttish Fur Company is, by a line of forts and 3000 men, and by the bloodhounds which they hold in their hands, to let loose on our citizens at pleasure, our citizens will be robbed, and murdered, unless we adopt some such measure as is contained in the present bill. He called on the American Congress to awaken to a true view of the situation of our trade, and its value. He stated, as a fact, that the men of the British North-West Company had committed outrages and assassinations, painted as Indians. He called upon Congress to regard this trade, in its connection with a system of encouragement to our domestic manufactures. So did the British government regard it. In this view, he contended that the trade well deserves the protection of the American Congress. Again; by encouraging the fur trade, we govern the Indians. Whoever possesses that trade, will hold the sway over the Indians. If, then, it be necessary to control the Indians, it is necessary to secure this trade. Equal justice to all parts of the country also required the extension of this protection; and the same principle which led to the establishment of diplomatic and commercial agents abroad, for the protection of foreign commerce, ought to lead to the protection of our domestic trade. Adverting to the conduct of Captain Spence, in building a martello tower, on the African coast, for the defence of our departed negroes, and the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars annually for their protection, he called upon Congress to be just before they are generous; and to extend protection to our own frontiers, before we travel to Africa with our protection. He then made reference to the various sections of the bill, in order to show the operation of its different provisions. He estimated the expense of establishing a military post, beyond the Mandan villages, which had always been desired by the executive, at 13,100 dollars, as the maximum, and 7,100 as the minimum.

Mr. Lowry entertained strong doubts as to the propriety of the fifth section of the bill. He hoped the bill would be suffered to lie over for a day or two.

Messrs. Holmes, and Johnson, of Ken. made a few remarks in favor of the postponement, and the bill was then postponed until Wednesday; and was made the order of the day for that day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.—The House resolved itself into a committee, on the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports—Mr. Condict in the chair.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Tod, to amend the bill in the following section, forming the second branch of his amendment, by striking out the word "two," and inserting "five"—

"On all articles of glass, two cents per pound," &c.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Isacks moved to amend the bill, by striking out the second provision in the second clause:

"*Provided*, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place when imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty-five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly."

After Mr. Isacks had spoken in defence of his proposition,

Mr. *P. P. Barbour* rose, and spoke at some length on the general principles of the bill, as he considered the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee as leading necessarily to that discussion. He went into a financial view of our situation, in order to discuss the policy of the bill as a revenue measure; in which, while he contended for the payment of our national debt as soon as prudence and discretion would justify, he at the same time declared he would not pay it at sacrifices which could not be justified by prudence and discretion. He would not, therefore, support this bill as a revenue measure, as he should consider the sacrifice as too great. He then proceeded to oppose the bill, as violating the spirit of the constitution, and as tending to produce sectional animosities. He contended that, owing to the peculiar situation of the country, the advantages of some sections, in a manufacturing view, and the disadvantages of others, such were the conflicting interests of the country, as to prevent the possibility of reconciling them by any act of legislation. He refused to consider the bill as one which would benefit the revenue; since, if it acted as a measure of exclusion against foreign manufactures, it would cause a diminution of revenue, instead of an increase. He asked of those who asserted that any immediate diminution of the revenue would be ultimately made good by the increased prosperity of our domestic manufactures, how the deficit, in the interim, was to be made good? He would reply, by a direct tax, or internal excise. For such a state of things, he would pledge his word, that the country is not yet prepared.

After speaking for upwards of three hours, Mr. Barbour concluded with making a general inference against the bill.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the committee then rose and reported progress.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.—The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports—Mr. Condict in the chair.

Mr. *Clay* took the floor in reply to the observations made by Mr. *Barbour*; and after speaking nearly four hours, suspended his remarks, and the committee rose and reported progress. The following is the conclusion of Mr. Clay's remarks, as reported in the Washington Republican:—

From these observations, the Honorable Speaker came to the consideration of the bill now on the table, and the various objections which had been urged against it. It had been called a monster, and even combinations had been threatened against it. He replied first to the objection founded upon the physical and local disqualifications of the south. He wished to guard every section of the country, but he could not go with his friends from the south, in their desire to prostrate the interests of all the other sections, at the foot of that one which was the most degraded, and which would be to make us, in fact, the slave of slaves.

He repelled the assertion and inference, that it was intended by the bill to tax the south, for the north. One argument brought forward against the bill is, that it will diminish our exports. He replied to this objection, both by facts and arguments, of which it would be impossible to present even an abstract in this evening's paper. The third objection to the tariff—that it will impair our navigation. This, he also denied, supporting his denial by a variety of arguments and observations. He classed the various pursuits of human industry, in the following order:—agriculture—manufactures—navigation. He then replied to the objection, that the bill before the house would diminish the revenue. He adverted to our public debt when our population was only four millions and our revenue five millions; our debt was 75 millions. It ts now 90 millions, and our population is 10 millions, and our revenue 20 millions. If our debt was 300 millions, we could pay the debt more easily than the 75 millions could have been paid by the four millions. With regard to our excise, he was not so much scared as many gentlemen seemed to be. It was not so greatly different from an impost. They were both voluntary—they were both taxes on consumption; the only difference is in the mode of collection. He adverted to the extraordinary regularity with which both the assessed taxes and the excise were collected in England. In the year 1822, on a call for the number of prosecutions in the collection of the assessed taxes, the answer was, not one; and in the excise, not more than 200 in all the three kingdoms.

The Hon. Speaker called upon the House to look to facts and experience. The eagle does not more vigilantly watch his prey, than the British manufacturer does the elections, the policy, the legislation, of this country. He had been informed, from sufficient authority, that the British manufacturers, even this very Spring, in anticipation of the passing of this Tariff, which would exclude their articles, have deluged this country with their manufactures.

At Philadelphia, a lad, aged 14, has been convicted of stealing 150 bibles and 15 hymn books from churches.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1824.

"A friend to the rights of man," in reply to "A Subscriber," shall be published in our next. It was not received in season for our present number.

PEOPEE'S TICKET.

We learn from the Raleigh Star, that WILLIAM DREW, Esq. Attorney General, is a candidate on the People's Ticket, for the district composed of the counties of Halifax, Warren, Franklin and Nash; and that Col. WILLIAM B. LOCKHART is a candidate on this ticket, for the district composed of the counties of Northampton, Hertford, Bertie and Martin. It is likewise stated in the Western Carolinian, that *Augustin H. Shepperd*, Esq. of Stokes, is considered as a candidate by the people of that district, which comprises the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, and Caswell; and that Gen. *Montfort Stokes* is a candidate for the district composed of the counties of Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe. The People's Ticket is now complete, with the exception of the district formed of the counties of Haywood, Rutherford, Burke and Buncombe.

This ticket, as already formed, stands thus:—

Montfort Stokes, Wilkes.
Peter Forney, Lincoln.
John Giles, Rowan.
Augustin H. Shepperd, Stokes.
John M. Morehead, Guilford.
James Mebane, Orange.
Josiah Crudup, Wake.
William Drew, Halifax.
William B. Lockhart, Northampton.
William A. Blount, Beaufort.
Edward B. Dudley, New-Hanover.
William Martin, Pasquotank.
Walter F. Leak, Richmond.
William S. Blackledge, Craven.

We recommend it to the people, with the confident hope, that when the day of decision comes, they will evince their disapprobation of caucusing and dictation, by giving it a triumphant support. The ticket is composed of the friends both of Adams and Jackson: they are untrammelled by any pledges: and they will support that candidate, in opposition to the radical party, who will be most likely to unite the suffrages of a majority of the whole number of electors. That that candidate will be either Adams or Jackson, at present admits of but little doubt.

The following is an extract of a letter to the editor, from a gentleman in Montgomery county. As it contains some information, which may not be generally known, in regard to public sentiment in that county, we have taken the liberty, without the knowledge of the writer, to make it public. We trust he will excuse us, as our object is to promote the *good cause*, in which, we know, he feels a deep and lively interest.

EXTRACT.

"The grand question, who is to be our next President? excites great interest in the minds of the people of this county, and mingles itself with all classes of society.

"That odious practice, by which the partisans of Mr. Crawford wish to force that gentleman into the Presidential Chair, is generally detested and condemned, by the good people in this section of the State; and if the *people* do succeed in getting up an "*Electoral Ticket*" in opposition to the "*Raleigh caucus nomination*," I have no doubt of that ticket's receiving a large majority of the votes which will be given in Montgomery county.

"The withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun's name from the Presidential contest, should by no means be considered as securing the vote of North-Carolina to Mr. Crawford; for so indignant are the people at any thing like "*caucusing*" or dictation by their Representatives, that, I think, at the ensuing election for Electors, they will express their disapprobation of such practices, by voting for the people's ticket, in opposition to the nomination made at Raleigh by a minority of the members of the legislature.—Should the people's ticket be promulgated for the support of Gen. Jackson,* that ticket will not only receive the votes of individuals favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson, but also the votes of the advocates of Mr. Adams, who has a great many intelligent and influential friends in this county. The object of Mr. Adams's friends in voting for a "*Jackson ticket*," would be to put down the dangerous practice of Caucusing, and to prevent the Radical Chief from obtaining the vote of the State."

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* The People's Ticket will not be *pledged* to the support of any one: this would be highly inexpedient. As the friends of the People's Ticket are contending more for *principles* than *men*, they are willing to sacrifice their private partialities on the altar of public good, and unite in the support of that individual, whether it be Adams or Jackson, who will be most likely to triumph over the radical party. This, in our view, is the character of the People's Ticket; on this ground we support it. But if it be otherwise; if it is to be pledged to the support of Gen. Jackson, in any event, we cannot, consistently, give it our support. We feel satisfied, however, that we are not mistaken as to its character; and until we see something more than has yet transpired, to convince us to the contrary, our feeble aid shall be cheerfully given to it. EDITOR.

A meeting was held at Norfolk, Va. on the 27th March, by the friends of Mr. Adams, at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the integrity, the distinguished abilities, and the long and faithful services of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, entitle him to the highest confidence of the American people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting, the election of John Quincy Adams as the next President of the United States will meet the approbation of a large majority of the people of these States; and that this meeting, from a thorough conviction of his exalted worth and talents, will use all honorable and constitutional means to promote his election to that high office.

On motion of Mr. Joseph H. Robertson, Esq., who remarked that the subject had not been adverted to in the notice by which the Meeting was convened, it was

Resolved, That this Meeting, highly appreciating the republican principles and the military services of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, we in like manner will support him for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That Col. Stephen Wright be recommended to the people of this and the other electoral districts of the State, to be designated on the General Ticket as the Elector for this district.

Resolved, That the following citizens, to wit: Albert Allmand, P. E. Tabb, John A. Chandler, Joseph H. Robertson, Alexander Galt, Thos. G. Broughton, Hamilton Shields and John Capron, be a Committee of Correspondence, to concert with other committees or individuals in the several counties of the state, such measures as may be thought necessary for forming an electoral ticket in favor of the election of John Quincy Adams as President, and of Andrew Jackson as Vice-President of the United States.

The meeting was composed of the citizens of the town and county, and was the largest and most respectable meeting, says the Herald, ever seen in Norfolk, since the one held on the occasion of the memorable affair of the Chesapeake. Mr. Adams includes among his friends in Virginia some of the most influential and respectable citizens of that state; and we are glad to see them thus publicly expressing their confidence in a man, who, we sincerely believe, is as sound and upright a statesman as any other which the country can boast of, and,—without derogating from the merits of his distinguished competitors,—possessing superior qualifications for the first office in the gift of the people.

The editor of the Western Carolinian says we were wrong in giving to Mr. Gallatin 25 votes in the Harrisburg convention; and trusts that we will "correct the error." The number of votes received by Mr. Gallatin in that convention, is of no sort of consequence, one way or the other; but to allay the fears of our brother editor, we make the correction. Instead of 25, that gentleman received but *ten* votes.

The *inaccuracy* with which some of the gentlemen, who took part in the debate on Mr. Fisher's resolutions, have reported their *own speeches*, is a little singular. To those who heard them delivered, they appear as strange now in print, as the poem of the *Farmer's Boy* did to Bloomfield, when it was presented to him in a Latin dress. We have heard a long prosing speech against the resolutions, particularly spoken of, as having undergone so complete a transformation, as scarcely to be recognized; and one other, at least, on the same side, which we have seen, bears internal evidence of the inaccuracy with which the gentleman has reported it. The stenographers would have done better than this; and it is a pity their notes were taken from them to be thus *corrected*. As we like to see things called by their right names; an *essay*, to be termed such, and a speech, a *speech;* we would suggest a slight alteration in the caption of the debates, so as to read thus:—"*Speeches* and *Essays* on Mr. Fisher's resolutions." We think an alteration like this would be attended with a decided advantage; for some of the pieces, which would pass off tolerably well, as *essays*, are miserable enough, in the character of *speeches*, delivered on the impulse of the moment, and in the intellectual excitement produced by debate.

It will be seen, from an advertisement in another part of our paper, that the Commissioners have proposed to open books for a loan to the amount of six thousand dollars. The town is now indebted to the different banks in this place, to nearly or quite the amount of the loan proposed; and the object of the Commissioners, in making the loan, is, we understand, to transfer the debt from the banks to individuals, by which the public convenience as well as interest will be promoted. The interest payable to the banks, amounts to 7 per cent., or very near that; so that by the proposed plan the town will make an actual saving, and the Commissioners be relieved from a good deal of perplexity and inconvenience.

The trial of *Richard Hainds*, for the murder of *James I. Boylan*, took place on Friday last, in the Superior Court for Wake county. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter; and he was sentenced to be branded in the hand, and pay the costs of prosecution. The sentence of branding was carried into execution, and he was discharged.

Lemuel Lewis was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 7th of May.

OMINOUS SILENCE.

On the 14th of February last, Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin were nominated by a congressional caucus, to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the U. S. after the term for which the present incumbents were elected had expired. At the same time, the chairman and secretary of the caucus were instructed to acquaint Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin that they had been nominated, and "to learn from them whether they are willing to serve in the said offices." We would ask, has this duty been performed? If it has, what answer have the gentlemen returned? Or have they returned any answer at all?—We do not understand this silence. Are the nominated gentlemen yet doubtful of their cousins of York? Or are they fearful that North Carolina, following the example of Pennsylvania, may ultimately prove so stubborn, as to go her own way, regardless of state or congressional caucuses? Why is this silence maintained? We would wish to obtain satisfactory information on that subject. *Pet. Repub.*

Mr. Adams in Vermont.—To the inquiry frequently made, how stand the papers in Vermont on the Presidential question? the answer; of the thirteen newspapers published in this state, *ten* are advocates of Mr. ADAMS; *two* are willing to obey the mandates of a caucus, which would drown the public voice by their clamor, and the thirteenth is for Mr. Clinton. This we believe is true as to the papers; but this does not represent the matter fairly; for newspapers do not always speak the sentiments of the people. The real opposers of Mr. Adams, are so few, that they are utterly lost sight of. Influential as many of the newspapers in Vermont may be, we do not believe the whole of them united, could effect a change unfavorable to *John Quincy Adams*. The people will have their own way; and let them.—We can trust them with as much safety as we can the juries in our courts of justice.—*Vermont Gazette.*

The New-Hampshire Statesman says "we shall cheerfully join nine-tenths of the people in New-Hampshire in the attempt to place John Quincy Adams at the head of the government of the United States."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board for Internal Improvements met in this city on Monday last. Present the Governor, D. Cameron, John D. Hawkins, John Owen, Durant Hatch, and Thomas Turner, Esqrs. The Cape Fear Navigation Company having complied with the terms of the act of last session, the Board agreed to subscribe for $25,000 additional stock in said Company, and will commence operations on the river below Fayetteville, as soon as the state of it will admit. In the mean time, proposals for contracts for plank for forming Jetties, &c. will be received by the Engineer.

No meeting of the Stockholders of the Roanoke Nav. Company having been held since the act passed in relation to that river, nothing could be done on it by the board. A communication from the Plymouth Turnpike Company was laid before the Board, from which it appearing that the requisite subscriptions for Stock had been made by individuals for making the Road from Pungo River to Plymouth, the Public Treasurer had subscribed $2,500 in behalf of the State, so that the work will certainly be effected. Mr. Fulton will lay off the road at a suitable season. Nothing was heard from the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Navigation Company. It is presumed, therefore, that the proposed subscriptions by individuals to warrant a further subscription on the part of the State to complete that work, have not yet been made.

The next meeting of the Board will be at Fayetteville, on the 13th of May next. Until which time, the attention of the Civil Engineer will be wholly directed to the improvements making in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington, which, agreeably to the terms of the contract, are to be completed by the approaching Fall.

Mr. Hatch finding it inconvenient to remain longer a member of the Board, John P. Daves, Esq. of Craven, was appointed in his stead.—*Raleigh Register.*

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Owing to the number of cases on the criminal docket, at this term of our Superior Court, it was deemed proper to commence upon it a day earlier than usual. On Wednesday morning the case of the State against Lemuel Lewis, Oliver Lewis and Elizabeth Scott, for the murder of Hinton Pugh, late a Schoolmaster in this county, was taken up. The prisoners had been arraigned on this charge the first day of the term, and had plead not guilty. In consequence of the absence of certain witnesses, the counsel for

e prisoners requested permission, which as accorded by the Judge, to try them se-
arately.

Lemuel Lewis, the elder brother, was first ut upon his trial. Great difficulty was ex-erienced in obtaining a Jury. More than ifty persons were examined as to their ompetency to serve, and nearly *thirty* were hallenged by the prisoner. The Jury were mpannelled about 2 o'clock, and the witnes-s for the State, (the defendant having one) were sworn and examined. The trial sted until about 7 o'clock in the evening, hen the jury retired and after being absent bout an hour, brought in a verdict of *guilty f murder*. The trial of the others, Oliver ewis and Elizabeth Scott, was removed to rankin county.

It is but a tribute to justice to state, that Thomas Ruffin, Esq. of Hillsborough, who as assigned as Counsel for the prisoner, y the Judge, exerted those powers of elo-uence, with which he is so highly gifted, n defence of the accused. What was doubt-l he elucidated—what was favorable, he mpressed, and what was but too evident he alliated. The human mind is so consti-uted, that men commiserate the *criminal*, ven when the crime is most abhorrent to heir feelings—and justice loses none of its ower, but gains much in public opinion y being tempered with mercy. The cle-ency of the Court in awarding additional ounsel for the prisoner, fully illustrates ur meaning. *ib.*

Shocking Relation.—A letter from Para, Brazil, Nov. 24, received in England, re-ates a most horrible occurrence on board he prison ship, which contained about 256 ndividuals. About 9, on the night of the 0th, the sentinels on deck heard a great oise below, and repeatedly ordered quiet-ess without effect. In a short time they ound the prisoners were forcing the hatch-s and they immediately fired one or two ollies among them, after which every ing was quiet. In the morning they took off the hatches to remove the dead, if any, hen they found only 4 out of the 256 alive. The pl ce presented a most appalling spec-acle of mangled bodies. Some had their yes thrust out; others had ther ribs stove in; others their mouth torn from ear to ear. Some were hanging by the hammock strung o the neck, others by their middle with their eads down; and some had undergone mu-ilation too horrible to be described. The writer had this account, at which human nature shudders, from an eye witness, the first Lieut. of the brig, who was the first on board in the morning. It appears the car-nage commenced by a party of them wish-ing to murder all the Europeans who were their fellow prisoners (about, perhaps, 10 or 15 in number,) but that being in the dark, they despatched many who were not, which excited ill blood. They did not, moreover, all agree upon escaping by force, which increased the animosity amongst them, and a massacre of the most savage nature com-menced: for they had no edge weapons, nor any thing but their hands and their hammock ropes. They were all naked, their clothes being torn from their backs. They had piled up the dead bodies under the hatches to form a kind of a platform to enable them to reach the gratings, and most of these bodies were Europeans. About 20 were killed by the discharge of musketry. The four who were found alive had hidden them-selves under water casks at the commence-ment of the fray, and had not, it appeared, suffered in health. One man was found nearly strangled, but still alive; but he died on the way to the Hospital, from a slight fall.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

The following extract of a letter, says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, from Capt. C H. Robinson, of the ship Marathon, of New Bedford, dated off New Orleans' Bar, Feb. 15th, was received in New York on Wed-nesday, via Providence, R. I.

"Was cast away near the Great Isaacks, on the first of Feb. at 3 A. M. new ship *Per-severance*, and brig *Hector*, of and from Ports-mouth, N. H. for New Orleans; and another ship not known—nor can I describe her, as she came to after dark. Weall anchored with the wind S. W. At 10 P. M. it came round to N. and blew a very heavy gale.—Four seamen were saved from the Hector, and one seaman from the Perseverance—and all hands perished from the other ship. They all went to pieces in half an hour after they struck. The Hector and Perseverance were laden with bricks, hay, spars, mack-arel, &c. I lay at anchor in company. The wind came round in a squall, and blew so heavy from the first that it was impossible to get under way, for we could not clear the land on either tack."

Captain Sayer, arrived at New-York, in 29 days from Cayenne, states that just before he sailed, a vessel belonging to that place came in from Para with the cargo she car-ried out. She brought news that Para was in a dreadful state of tumult, and that mur-der and massacres were going on in the streets at noon day. A brig of war, and an-other brig and a schr. were immediately despatched from Cayenne for the relief of such persons as might seek refuge under the French flag.

The Emperor of Brazil has promulgated a new Constitution, which agreeably disap-points the fears, excited by his recent vio-lent proceedings, of his intention to re-estab-lish internal despotism, and to replace the empire under the iron yoke of Portugal. The project of the Constitution sets out with declaring that the Brazilian citizens "form a free and independent nation, which admits of no other bond of union or federation which may be opposed to its independence;" that "its government is a monarchy, hered-itary, constitutional, and representative;" and that "the reigning dynasty is that of Senhor Don Pedro, the existing Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil." It broadly asserts, that "*all powers in the Em-pire are delegations from the nation*," the repre-sentatives of which are the Emperor and General Assembly. The Assembly is to be composed of a Senate and chamber of De-puties. Both bodies are elective.

N. Y. Patriot.

A bill was yesterday reported, to re-or-ganize and fix the Naval Peace Establish-ment of the United States. The first section of the bill provides as follows:

"That the Naval Establishment of the U. States shall consist of one Vice Admiral, two Rear Admirals, twenty-eight Captains, twenty-five Masters Commandant, one hun-dred and twenty-nine Lieutenants, fifty-one Sub-Lieutenants, ten Chaplains, forty Sur-geons, fifty-six Surgeons' Mates, forty Pur-sers, nineteen Sailing Masters, six Second Masters, four hundred Master Mates and Midshipmen, twenty-six Boatswains, twen-ty-six Gunners, sixteen Carpenters, sixteen Sailmakers, together with such number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, as the public exigencies may require, to be determined and assigned to the differ-ent navy yards, stations, and vessels in the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the President may increase the num-ber of officers in all the grades, except the two first before enumerated, not exceeding one-third of the number annexed to each grade."

Having this occasion to mention the Na-vy, brings to mind that the officers of the Navy, and their friends, are sometimes its worst enemies. We refer to the proneness to make public the particulars of those col-lisions which arise in the course of service, which there is a prescribed mode of adjust-ing by means of regular constituted tribu-nals. Appeals from those decisions to the tribunal of the Public, can only have the ef-fect to excite prejudice against the Navy; and where the decision is favorable to an officer who has been tried, there seems to be a peculiar impropriety in bringing the whole matter before the public, to be tried over again. *Verbum sat.* [*Nat. Int.*

Extraordinary Discovery.—The Sexton of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in clearing out a vault on the South side of the Church, on Thursday last, made an extraordinary discovery. The vault had been entirely fil-led up with mould and coffins, leaden and wooden, in which state it has remained for many years. The lid of one of the coffins having been shattered by the spade in dig-ging, the interior presented a most singular appearance. The body was that of a fe-male, the upper part of which on being ex-posed to the air, immediately crumbled to dust, but the lower part, from the middle downwards, was as perfect as if only recent-ly dead. The flesh was firm, and the limbs preserved their shape as in life—even the nails on the toes were in their natural state, and no change appeared to have taken place since the time of inhumation, except the discoloration of the skin. The shroud too in which the body was wrapped, when ex amined, was found as strong and firm as when new. This is the more extraordinary, as the coffins, even the leaden ones, some of which had not lain so long in the vault, were completely rotted, and had mouldered away. On further examination it was fully ascertained that the body was that of a Miss Tonson, aged 18, who died in 1734—eighty-nine years have elapsed since it had been consigned to the vault.—*London paper.*

HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE SHEEP FROM THE GOATS.

It was a custom with Benjamin Lay, a Jew, to visit, at times, the places of worship be-longing to other religious societies than his own. He would not go within the walls, but stood at the door. He one day attended at Christ Church, Philadelphia, when Dr Jenny was preaching on the subject of the day of judgment. After service, while the con-gregation were coming out of the church, Benjamin was very desirous to know from those who passed him, how the sheep were to be distinguished from the goats at the last day. A facetious gentleman, to whom he applied, took him by the beard, and giving it a good shake, replied, "By their beards, Benjamin."

Hint to Correspondents.—The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle gives the fol-lowing *pretty* hint to his correspondents, which ought to be generally circulated for the benefit of the eyes of printers:

Our Correspondents would oblige us, by furnish-ing us with more legible manuscripts; some of the marks one would suppose were made by a spider who had escaped from the ink bottle, and ran over a sheet of white paper, with two of his legs afflicted with the palsy.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. B. English, Mr. Duncan MacPherson, to Miss Mary Ann Love.

The Annual Meeting

OF the Fayetteville Auxiliary Bible Society will be holden this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Session Room of the Presbyterian Church—the members and citizens generally are respectfully invited to at-tend.—By order,

GEO. M'NEILL, *Record. Sec'ry.*

April 8.—1w.

Lost,

ON Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning last, a small light coloured Pocket Book. It con-tained one five dollar note; a due bill, signed by Jacob Allen, for $39 60, and some other papers, of little use to any person but myself. It has my name writ-ten inside, and dated Newark, Oct. 1. The money will be given for the book and papers, on its deliv-ery at the Observer Office.

All persons are cautioned not to trade for the afore-mentioned due-bill, and the said Jacob Allen not to pay it to any one but myself. WM. ROFF.

March 18, 1824.—1

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

SPRING Importation of Dry Goods, has arrived, and is now open ready for sale.

April 8, 1824.—4t59

To the Public.

THE Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville propose to open a subscription for a LOAN to said town, for the sum of six thousand dollars, on the 1st Monday of May, at the office of the Town Trea-surer, at the hour of noon of that day, to continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon; at which time, if the whole amount of the Loan is not taken, a post-ponement will be made till further notice. The con-ditions of the Loan are:—That 6 per cent. interest shall be paid to the subscribers, their heirs and as-signs, semi-annually, for four years;—and in seven years, the whole of the principal money is to be re-paid, together with all the interest payable semi-annually, which may accrue on the unpaid part of the principal money. Evidences of the Stock to be issued under the seal of the Corporation, and the se-veral sums subscribed to be put to the credit of sub-scribers on the Loan Book of the Town, to be kept by the Town Treasurer. Transfers to be admitted under the necessary Rules and Regulations to be made for their government. In the event of a greater sum being subscribed for than the amount of the Loan hereby contemplated, the several subscriptions shall be equitably scaled by the Board of Commis-sioners, so as to leave round numbers.

The money will be paid at the time of subscribing.

H. W. AYER, *Treasurer.*

April 6, 1824.—3t59.

Clarendon Bridge Notice.

CONTRACTS by the year will be made by the toll-keeper at the Bridge, at a reasonable rate; and the inhabitants of Cumberland county will be allowed to cross the bridge at the same rates that the law allows at the ferries, until further notice.—The bridge will be kept in good order for crossing, and be at all times well attended by the keeper. As many persons are unacquainted with the circum-stances relating to the Creek-Bridge, near the Clar-endon Bridge, it is thought advisable to inform the public, that neither the subscriber nor the Bridge Company are under any contract or engagement whatever to keep this bridge in repair; it was built by the Company, as was also, in part, one other bridge, and roads also well opened at considerable expense; all of which, though not within the duty of the Company by their charter, has been present-ed to the county for public use; but the keeping these bridges and roads in repair, for any term of time, *has not also been presented*, nor can it either be afforded by the Company, or expected by the publ c. ITHIEL TOWN.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1824.—1w

70 Bags Coffee

15 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
8 do New-Orleans do.
30 do Molasses
80 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads
20 Boxes Tin
Imperial and Hyson Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugar
L. P. Teneriffe, Colmenar, and Malaga Wines
Pepper and Spice
Cotton Cards, German Steel, bar Lead, Copperas
Wine Bottles, Swedes Iron and Liverpool Salt,
For sale, by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

April 7, 1824.—4 59

For Liverpool.

The Brig *WASHINGTON*,
SAMUEL ROBINSON, *Master*,
burthen 216 tons, a fast sailing vessel, not three years old; and being of easy depth of draft, will not have occasion to wait for spring tides. For freight of 250 bales of Cotton, apply to

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

Wilmington, March 31, 1824.—2t58

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 10,000 acres of Land in several tracts, within the Chickasaw purchase, State of Tennessee, on the Losahatchie, Hatchie, Forked, Deer and Tennessee rivers, well situated and of good quality, which I would sell or exchange for valuable lands within 40 miles of this place. The titles to the different tracts are indisputable and secured; and their situation can be ascertained on application to John C. M'Lemore, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, or myself.

Also, I would sell the very valuable Lot and Store occupied by Mr. Nevin M'Laurin and Wm. Widdi-field, jr. situated on Hay-street, extending to (and the same width on a back street opposite the State Bank lot,) within 80 feet of the Town House square; and I can with safety say, inferior to none, in point of location, for mercantile purposes, in this place.

SAM P. ASHE.

Fayetteville, N. C. April, 1824.—6t62

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register are re-quested to insert the above in their paper, for six weeks.

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 31st ultimo, a sorrel *HORSE*, three years old this spring, about four feet 11 inches high, the left hind foot white up to the fetlock. The villain who stole the horse calls himself *Jonathan Aitken*,—of a yellow complex-ion, has very white hair, and a downcast look when spoken to; supposed to be about 19 or 20 years old. He had on a blue coat, white pantaloons, and black hat, but no extra clothing. He was seen in Fayette-ville on the 2d instant, and offered to sell the horse. A reward of 20 dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or ten dollars for either.

ZACHARIAH PATE.

Lenoir Co. N. C. April 7, 1824.—3t58

☞ The editor of the *Western Carolinian* is re-quested to give the above one insertion and forward his account to this office.

Ran away or Stolen,

ON or about the 4th of March, 1824, the follow-ing negroes, viz: *Sarah*, about 24 years of age, 5 feet high, common size, light colour, and a large head of hair bushed behind, worn generally plated on each side the forehead, together with a very fine set of teeth—quite fluent upon the tongue, and for-ward. Sarah has three children that were taken at the same time, viz: *Frank*, ten years of age; *Phillis*, a girl, his sister, 7 years of age, with very large and crooked feet; *Morris*, her brother, 4 years of age; all similar in complexion to the above wench Sarah. *Violet*, sister to Sarah, 18 years of age, quite dark in complexion, tall, straight, &c. with one child, Rose, about 4 years of age, light complected, &c. The above negroes were raised in and about Hillsboro', N. C. viz: Sarah, Violet, &c. Therefore, to shew to the public the impropriety of this matter, the owner of these negroes is a woman, of about ninety-seven years of age, and for many years has been en-tirely helpless, having been badly crippled by a fall from a carriage: these negroes were her whole de-pendence for assistance and support. Her helpless and truly distressed situation, it is to be hoped, will be a sufficient inducement to every feeling, honest person, to use every possible exertion to recover said negroes. I therefore offer a reward of $100 for the delivery of said negroes to Mrs. Frances Benton, late of Orange county, N. C. or to lodge them in the jail of Moore county, N. C. and if stolen, $500 for the conviction of the thief or thieves.

A. BENTON,
on behalf of himself and mother,
4t60 FRANCES BENTON.

30 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt
20 crates Earthern Ware
Upper and Bridle Leather
For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
☞ Cash for Deer Skins and Ox Hides.
April 1, 1824.—56tf

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824. 56*tf.*

SPRING GOODS.

STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

HAVE just received, and are now opening an *exten-sive assortment of*

New and Seasonable Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Linens.

4-4 and 7-8 Irish, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do brown and black do
5-4 do stout Sheetings
3-4 and 7-8 Lawns
3-4 to 10-4 Irish table Diaper
Superfine London Prints, Grecian and Parisian pat-terns
Fancy and Common Calicoes
Do Ginghams, checked and striped
Cambrics, 9-8 and 6-4, common and superfine
9-8 and 6-4 Book, Jackonet, Mull Mull, Lappett & Swiss } MUSLINS, plain & figur'd
Muslin Robes and Insertings
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings
Levantines, figured and plain
Satin do
White and green Florence
Blk. Sinchews and Sarsnet } SILKS.
Do Italian Lustring
Superior blk Silk Vesting
Blk and grey Camblet
Italian, Canton and Nankin } CRAPES.
Merino
Cashmere
Fancy Silk and Cotton } SHAWLS AND HAND'KFFS.
Bombazines, 3-4 and 6-4 black
Blk silk Cravats, plain and figured
Bandanna and silk Flag Handkerchiefs
Thread Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs
Men's and Women's cotton and silk HOSIERY
Men's Beaver, Woodstock, Buckskin, White Castor and Silk } GLOVES.
Ladies' Kid, Beaver, White Castor and, Long white Kid
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Cotton Cassimeres and Jeans
Vigonia Cassimers and Cassinetts
Nankeens, long and short yellow
Do do do blue
Russia Diaper
Do Sheeting (heavy)
Do Drill, white and coloured
Osnaburgs.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 and 6-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
3-4 and 6-4 white do do
5-4 to 5-4 Checks and Plaids
Superfine and common Cloths and Cassimers,
With a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Also,

A few cases Men's fine Hats
Do do do Roram and Wool do
Freeborn's patent Ploughs and Plough Castings
Loaf and Lump Sugar
10 casks Porter
10 bbls New-York Ale
Old Madeira, Teneriffe Port, and Sherry } WINES.
Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin
Imperial, Gun Powder, Hyson, and Souchong or Black } TEAS.
Dupont's Gun Powder
Shot, Bar Lead, &c.

March 24, 1824.—3t57.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEA-SONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as here-tofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are:
Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts, Levantine, Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assort-ment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is res-pectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

David B Crane & Co.

HAVE received their Spring Importation of Hard-ware and Cutlery, which they offer for sale.

April 8, 1824.——4t59

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS received by the last arriv-als, a variety of SHOES for Spring wear.

Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots
Do do do do Monroe Ties
Do do do do Grecian do.
Do blk. and coloured figured Silk Slippers
Do Prunella Slippers
Do Undressed Monroe Ties
Gentlemen's Philadelphia made Wellington Boots
Boy's and Children's Shoes, of different kinds.

55tf. WM. L. HAWLEY.

Sugar, Vinegar, &c.

12 Barrels Sugar,
18 bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar;

ALSO,

1 set Carriage Harness
2 do Wagon do
3 boxes No. 1 Chocolate.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Shoes, for sale, by C. FOWLER.

State of North-Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1824.

Lauchlin M'Lean *vs.* Neill M'Lean, Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, Sally M'Lean, Hugh M'Kay and Christian his wife, the heirs of Mary M'Lean, and the Executors of Nancy M'Lean.—*Petition to set aside the probate of a Will.*

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, are inhabitants of the State of South Carolina: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made five weeks, in the Carolina Observer printed at Fayetteville, for the said Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-sions, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court-House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any they can, why the probate and paper writing, purporting to be the Will of Nancy M'Lean, may not be set aside.—A true copy from the Minutes.

5t60 RICH'D C. BUNTING, Clk.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	do		50		55
Peach,	do.		55		60
Bacon,	lb.		7		8
Beeswax,	do.		31		32
Butter,	do		12		15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,		18		27
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		23		24
2d & 3d qual.	do		21		22
Candles, Mould,	do		12		12½
Spermaceti,	do				34
Cotton,	do		12		13½
Corn,	bushel		42		45
Copperas	lb.		3½		4
Flax	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4	75	5	
Superfine,	do	5	00	5	25
Fish, Herrings	do	5	00		
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		35		37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	do		43		45
Ginger	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	4	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	00	3	25
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	lb.		8		10
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		8½		9
Logwood	100 lb.	3	00	4	00
Molasses,	gallon,		26		28
Nutmegs	lb.	2	00	2	50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		7½		8
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece.	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	bush		30		35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	gallon.		85	1	00
Pork	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	dozen.	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		22		25
Pimento,	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	do		70		8
New-England,	do		45		50
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	lb.		2		6
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	do	9		9	50
Loaf,	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		75		80
Turks Island,	do		75		80
St. Ubes, &c.	do				
Salts, Epsom	lb.		25		30
Glauber	do		7½		8
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		17
German	do		17		1
Salt-Petre	do		12½		2
Tallow,	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb	3	25	4	00
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	lb.		65		
Wheat,	bush.		85		90
Whiskey,	gallon,		33		35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		80		

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formerly belonging to Col Dickson, and has on it an Orchard, and a comforta-ble Dwelling House. It has likewise a va-luable FISHERY. The farming utensils will be sold with it.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq'r. 145 feet front, on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Also, a plantation on Smith creek, containing 130 acres; and a tract of land, four miles from Fayette-ville, joining C. M'Pherson's, and containing about 130 acres. It affords an excellent range for stock.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment. MARY BARGE.

Executrix of the Will of G. K. Barge, dec'd.

April 1, 1824. –56*

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable tracts of LAND, in Bladen County, formerly the property of Gen. Tho-mas Davis, deceased.

400 acres of Land on Cape-Fear river, on Baker's Creek, on which there is a Dwelling House, all necessary Out Hou-ses, Barns, &c. and a Saw and Grist Mill, in tolerable repair.

127 acres joining the above.
640 do on Baker's creek, joining Lewis and others.
640 do joining the above.
330 do joining Major Owen, formerly belonging to Knowles.
320 do joining Bryan and others.

A portion of the Land is cleared and is considered as good as any in that County; a great proportion is well timbered. It is presumed that farther descrip-tion is unnecessary, as the quality of the Land and its situation are well known.

At the same time, will be sold, the following Lots and Lands in the Town of Fayetteville, and Cumber-land County.

The House and Lot on Dick Street, late the resi-dence of Gen. Thos. Davis, deceased.
1 Lot on Green Street, 50 feet front.
2 half acre Lots on Haymount.
270 acres of Land on the Newbern road, about two miles below Dickson's Ferry.
10 acres of Land below the Town, beyond Mallett's bridge.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with a mort-gage on the premises, and the bonds to bear interest from date.

WM. B. MEARS,
JAS. ALVES,
JOHN WALKER,
THO. O. DAVIS.
JOS. W. COCHRAN.

Fayetteville, March 25. 1824.—5t60.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

LINES.

I cannot sleep! my nights glide on
In one unbroken dream of thee,
And when the gloomy shades are flown,
I start, the morning light to see.

And as I watch the rising dawn
Gain slowly o'er the yielding sky,
And mark another day new born,
That glows so brightly—yet must die;

I mourn that all the hopes we cherish,
As transient, though as bright, will be;
And frailest of the hopes that perish,
Was mine, that told of love and thee!

HEAVEN.

There is a clime, where skies unclouded shed
Peace on the spirits of the glorious dead;
The tree of life that happy land adorns,
And roses blush without surrounding thorns.

Immortal Spring, the only season there,
Breathes sweetest gales of pure, ambrosial air;
Rivers of pleasure roll their lucid tides,
And flowers perennial blossom on their sides.

There happy souls unite their fervent lays,
And sound the peal of gratitude and praise,
The glowing Seraphim, on wings of fire,
With notes accordant strikes the golden lyre.

There Jesse' son, in brightest glory drest,
Approving smiles amid the realms of rest;
How different from the pangs he felt below,
To save the human family from woe!

Pale sorrow never saw those regions fair,
Death never show'd his ghastly visage there;
Bliss reigns secure—celestial praise and joy,
The soul's progressive faculties employ.

Who would not wish to gain that peaceful shore,
When wint'ry life's tempestuous voyage is o'er?
And what sustains those holy realms above?
Eternal Power and Everlasting Love.

SELECTIONS,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

Extracts from the correspondence of the Poet COWPER, recently published.

"Whoever means to take my portrait will find himself sorely perplexed in seeking for a fit occasion. That I shall not give him one, is certain; and if he steals one, he must be as cunning and quick-sighted a thief as Autolycus himself. His best course will be to draw a face, and call it mine, at a venture. They who have not seen me these twenty years will say, it may possibly be a striking likeness now, though it bears no resemblance to what he was: time makes great alterations. They who know me better will say, perhaps, though it is not perfectly the thing, yet there is somewhat the cast of his countenance. If the nose was a little longer, and the chin a little shorter, the eyes a little smaller, and the forehead a little more protuberant, it would be just the man. And thus, without seeing me at all, the artist may represent me to the public eye, with as much exactness as yours has bestowed upon you, tho', I suppose, the original was full in his view when he made the attempt." * * *

"While the world lasts, fashion will continue to lead it by the nose. And, after all, what can fashion do for its most obsequious followers? It can ring the changes upon the same things, and it can do no more. Whether our hats be white or black, our caps high or low—whether we wear two watches or one, is of little consequence. There is indeed an appearance of variety; but the folly and vanity that dictates and adopts the change, are invariably the same. When the fashions of a particular period appear more reasonable than those of the preceding, it is not because the world is grown more reasonable than it was; but because in a course of perpetual changes, some of them must sometimes happen to be for the better. Neither do I suppose the preposterous customs that prevail at present, a proof of its greater folly. In a few years, perhaps next year, the fine gentleman will shut up his umbrella, and give it to his sister, filling his hand with a crab tree cudgel instead of it; and when he has done so, will he be wiser than now? By no means. The love of change will have betrayed him into a propriety, which, in reality, he has no taste for, all his merit on the occasion amounting to no more than this—that, being weary of one plaything, he has taken up another." * * *

"I have no objection in the world to your conveying a copy of my work to Dr. Johnson; though I well know that one of his pointed sarcasms, if he should happen to be displeased, would soon find its way into all companies, and spoil the sale. He writes, indeed, like a man that thinks a great deal, and that sometimes thinks religiously: but report informs me that he has been severe enough in his animadversions upon Dr. Watts, who was nevertheless, if I am in any degree a judge of verse, a man of true poetical ability; careless, indeed, for the most part, and inattentive too often to those niceties which constitute elegance of expression, but frequently sublime in his conceptions, and masterly in his execution. Pope, I have heard, had placed him once in the Dunciad; but being advised to read before he judged him, was convinced that he deserved other treatment, and thrust somebody's blockhead into the gap, whose name, consisting of a monosyllable, happened to fit it. Whatever faults, however, I may be chargeable with as a poet, I cannot accuse myself of negligence. I never suffer a line to pass till I have made it as good as I can; and though my doctrines may offend this king of critics, he will not, I flatter myself, be disgusted by slovenly inaccuracy, either in the numbers, rhymes, or language. Let the rest take its chance. It is possible he may be pleased; and if he should, I shall have engaged on my side, one of the best trumpeters in the kingdom. Let him only speak as favorably of me as he has done of Sir Richard Blackmore, (who, though he shines in his poem called Creation, has written more absurdities in verse than any writer of our country,) and my success will be secured." * * *

"*Retirement* grows, but more slowly than any of its predecessors. Time was when I could with ease produce fifty, sixty or seventy lines in a morning; now, I generally fall short of thirty, and am sometimes forced to be content with a dozen. It consists at present, I suppose of between six and seven hundred; so that there are hopes of an end, and I dare say Johnson will give me time enough to finish it.

I nothing add but this—that *still I am*
Your most affectionate and humble
WILLIAM."

* * * "I am glad to be undeceived respecting the opinion I had been erroneously led into, on the subject of Johnson's criticism on Watts. Nothing can be more judicious, or more characteristic of a distinguished taste, than his observations upon that writer; though I think him a little mistaken in his notion that divine subjects have never been poetically treated with success. A little more Christian knowledge and experience, would perhaps enable him to discover excellent poetry upon spiritual themes, in the aforesaid little Doctor. I perfectly acquiesce in the propriety of sending Johnson a copy of my productions; and I think it would be well to send it in our joint names, accompanied with a handsome card, such an one as you will know how to fabricate, and such as may predispose him to a favorable perusal of the book, by coaxing him into a good temper; for he is a great bear with all his learning and penetration."

GOLD AND SILVER.

Prideaux says, that gold and silver were much more plenty in the time of David and Solomon, and for 1500 years afterwards, than they are at present: and that the mines of Arabia being exhausted, and the gold and silver with which the world abounded being wasted by the barbarians, the mines of Mexico, Peru and Brazil, have not been able to repair the loss.—He mentions two or three instances of the vast riches of private men in ancient times. Pythias, the Lydian, possessed gold and silver to the amount of 24 millions of dollars of our money. Marcus Crassus, the Roman, after feasting all the people of Rome at 10,000 tables, and giving every citizen corn enough to last him three months, found the remainder of his estate to be equal to 7 millions of dollars. Lucullus, a Roman senator, used to expend 50,000 denarii ($7000) every time he supped in his hall, Apollo, and this was as often as any of the better sort supped with him. It has been computed that Nebuchadnezzar's golden image, and the various other images, utensils, &c. of gold, in the temple of Belus, at Babylon, amounted in value to $180,000,000. Vast loads of gold and silver were often carried in triumph before Roman Generals, when they returned from conquered provinces. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the *most holy place* only, a room 30 feet square, amounted to more than $190,000,000 of our money.

Crito, a writer in the Christian Spectator, supposes also that the amount of wealth was formerly much greater than at present. He notices the following instances:—The Israelites, soon after their escape from Egyptian bondage, offered for the tabernacle, gold and silver to the amount of $850,000—Exodus, xxxviii. 24, 25.—This was probably borrowed of the Egyptians, but it shows that gold and silver were plenty in Egypt. The contributions of the people for the sanctuary, in the time of David, exceeded $134,000,000—1st Chronicles, xxix. 7.—The sum which Haman offered Ahasuerus, on condition of being permitted to order the destruction of the Jews, was 10,000 talents of silver, or $15,200,000—Esther, iii. 9. The immense treasures which David is said to have collected for the sanctuary, 1 Chronicles, xxii. 14, amounted to 889,000,000 of pounds sterling, (Crito says 798,000,000, but erroneously) or 3,950,000,000 of dollars, a sum greater than the British national debt, and exceeding all the money coined since the discovery of America. It is supposed by some learned men, that David never amassed such an immense sum, and that an error has been made by the transcribers of this book. Prideaux conjectures that the talents of gold and silver, given by David and others for the temple, might be of another sort, of far less value than the Mosaic talents. He remarks, that if these talents are valued by the Mosaic talents, they would have built the whole temple of solid silver.

Crito estimates the talent of silver at 342 pounds sterling, and the talent of gold at 5475 pounds sterling, according to Dr. Arbuthnot's "Tables of Ancient Coins, &c." inserted in the translation of Jahn's Archaeology.

POLITICAL.

LIBERAL SENTIMENTS.

At a Whig Dinner, at Edinburg, given by the admirers of Mr. Fox, in commemoration of his principles, Mr. Jeffrey, editor of the Edinburg Review, bestowed the following elegant encomiums on our free institutions. Mr. Jeffrey has not always thought so well of us; or if he has, he has not always spoken so; and it is gratifying to witness the change in his opinions and manner, whatever may have been the cause of it. While the low scurrility and venal abuse of the Quarterly Review, are calculated to excite and perpetuate ill-will and enmity between this country and Great-Britain, sentiments like the following, will tend to remove existing jealousy, as well as the causes of future wars.

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Mr. Jeffrey rose, and was welcomed with long and loud applause. After this had subsided, he proceeded. Though it is the principal business of a meeting like this to do honor to the champions of our own rights, and the principles of our own freedom, I propose now, with your Lordship's indulgence, to bring under its notice the concerns and merits of another country, which though, I thank God, now foreign and independent in relation to us, I trust never will be regarded as an alien either to the people of Britain or the common interests of liberty. I allude, my Lords, to the United States of America. (Applause.) It is not any part, however, of my purpose to enlarge on her present greatness and growing importance, or the mighty influence which she is destined hereafter to exercise on the fortunes of the world. To that futurity it is animating to look forward—and to think that there is nothing in the prospect it presents to us that is not bright with the promise of great improvement. But it is rather to her present condition, and to the advantages we have already derived from her, that I wish to call the attention of the meeting. For, to my mind, that nation has already done the most essential service to the cause of freedom—not perhaps so much by the conduct of her people, or by the acts of her government, as by her mere existence—in peace, respect and prosperity, under institutions more practically popular, and a constitution more purely democratic, than has ever prevailed among civilized men from the beginning of the world—thus affording a splendid illustration, and irrefragible proof, of the possibility of reconciling the utmost extent of freedom with the maintenance of public authority, and the greatest order, and tranquility and security to private rights, with the most unbounded exercise of political ones. What else, indeed, can furnish so conclusive and triumphant a refutation of the political sophisms and absurd predictions by which the advocates of existing abuse have at all times endeavored to create a jealousy and apprehension of reform? You cannot touch the most corrupt and imbecile government without unsettling the principles and unhinging the frame of society—you cannot give the poeple political rights without encouraging them to be disobedient to lawful authority, and sowing the seeds of continual rebellion and perpetual discontent, nor recognize popular pretensions in any shape, without coming ultimately to the abolition of all distinctions and the division and destruction of property—without involving society, in short, in disorders at once frightful and contemptible, and reducing all things to the level of an insecure and ignoble, and bloody equality. Such are the reasonings by which we are now to be persuaded that liberty is incompatible with private happiness or national prosperity, and that the despotic governments of the world ought to be maintained, if it were only to protect the people from the consequence of allowing them any control over the conduct of their rulers! To these we need not now answer in words, or by reference to past and questionable examples; but we put them down at once, and trample them contemptuously to the earth, by a short appeal to the *existence and condition of America! (Great applause.)* What is the country of the universe, I would now ask, in which property is most sacred, or industry most sure of its reward? Where is the authority of law most omnipotent? Where is society in its general description most peaceable, and orderly, and moral, and contented? Where are popular tumults least known, and the spirit and existence, and almost the name, of a mob least heard of? Where, in short, is political animosity least prevalent—*faction* subdued—and, at this moment, even *party*, nearly extinguished, in a prevailing feeling of national pride and satisfaction? Where, but in America? (*Immense applause.*)—America, that laid the foundation of her Republican Constitution in a violent, radical, sanguinary revolution—America, with her fundamental democracy, made more unmanageable, and apparently more hazardous, by being broken up into I do not know how many confederated and independent democracies—America, with universal Suffrage, and monthly or weekly elections—a free and unlicensed press; without an established priesthood, and hereditary nobility, or a permanent executive—with all that is combustible, in short, and pregnant with danger, on the hypothesis of tyranny, and without one of the checks or safe guards by which alone they contend, the benefits of the very being of society can be maintained?—(*Peals of Applause.*) There is something at once audacious and ridiculous in maintaining such doctrines in the face of such experience. Nor can any thing be founded on the novelty of these institutions, or the pretence that they have not yet been put fairly on their trial. America has gone on prospering under them for *forty years*—and has exhibited a picture of uninterrupted, rapid, unprecedented advances in wealth, population, intelligence, and concord, while all the arbitrary governments of the old world have been overrun with bankruptcies, conspiracies, rebellions, revolutions, and are at this moment trembling in the consciousness of their insecurity, and vainly endeavoring to repress irrepressible discontents, by confederated violence and terror. (*Applause.*) If any thing more were required to show the superior security, as well as energy and happiness of free government, I must beg merely to contrast the condition of South America, as it was till very lately—with that of the happy country to which I have been referring. These southern settlements had the advantage of being earlier established, and followed from the first by the fostering care of the parent state. They were placed in a more fertile soil and more propitious climate; but they were governed by non-resident despots, and given over to bigoted priests and courtly favorites, and wanting freedom, all the blessings of nature were turned to curses. Their treasures were exhausted—the population withered and shrunk under them—both races were degraded by their mixture—and they became at last among the governing classes a degenerated and corrupted mass, which mouldered away, and dissolved in its rottenness—till it fertilized the soil over which it was scattered, for that rising and glorious harvest of liberty which now covered it with the beauty of its promise! In the North the lot of our emigrant countrymen was cast in more ungenial regions—and their first struggles either totally neglected or but coldly supported by the mother country—but, carrying with them that innate love of freedom, which I trust will run forever in the blood of all Britons, they surmounted all difficulties—and even under the colonial and not always equitable government of England, they made very considerable advances in wealth and civilization; and ever since they have been left to build for themselves on this firm foundation, have so multiplied and increased in the land, and advanced with such miraculous rapidity in wealth, population, industry and power, as not only to put to shame the stationary communities of Europe, but even to make her statists and political economists revise and re-model their systems, to correspond with their unnatural and excessive prosperity! Such, my Lord, are the services which I conceive America to have rendered to the cause of liberty—and though they are, as I apprehend, truly incalculable in value and amount, it is pleasing to think that they have been rendered, not only without sacrifice or effort on her part—but almost without her consciousness or co-operation. They have flowed like a healing virtue from her existence and her example. She has only had to be free, and peaceful, and happy, and prosperous in her freedom, to put down the disgusting sophistry of the hireling advocates of power, and to give the strongest encouragement to all the nations of the earth to emulate her happiness and peace by imitating her freedom! For these services—for that encouragement—for these lessons—she is entitled to our warmest gratitude. But the time is perhaps come when she is destined to render still more active and essential services, and to confer benefits, by which, as they cost her more, she will confer still deeper obligations. It was too much perhaps to expect—that, while her own peace and honor were not in the question, this infant giant should stretch her unnerved arm across the broad Atlantic, merely to controul the encroachments of foreign despots and stranger nations—or testify, otherwise than by her practice, her scorn of their pretensions, and her abhorrence of the acts by which they are animated.

But as soon as the menace of their arrogance is directed to the shores of that majestic continent—one extreme of which is guarded and sanctified by her seat—as soon as the borders of her land are profaned by the rumour even of the unhallowed approach of the principles or powers of the Holy Alliance—there issues forth that calm, resolute, awful voice of determined freedom, and prepared resistance, at which the heart of the tyrant quails more fearfully than at the loudest note of defiance, and which, like the low muttering of the thunder, announces that avenging justice is preparing her bolts, to cast down the pride of her oppressors. May we hope, too, that the symptoms, though tardy and somewhat reluctant, of a more liberal spirit—and a true sympathy with English feeling, which have lately appeared in some of the measures of our administration, may lead to entire restoration of cordiality with our kinsmen of the new world, and place us once more in the delightful relation of fellow labourers in the support of the same rights—and fellow champions of the same regulated freedom. When tyrants confederate, freemen must unite—when bad men league together for oppression, good men must join for safety and protection.—It is in this spirit and for this purpose, that I offer this toast to your acceptance. When the people and the government are identified, it is more respectful to speak of them under the name of their ruler—and as the President of the imperial republic has lately done himself such distinguished honor by the manly, and dignified Message he has addressed to his countrymen, and, through them, to the world, I hope to meet with your approbation in proposing, "The Health of the President of the United States of America—a speedy union of all free nations against the encroachments of tyranny."

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
1st April, 1824.

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JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

LIME.

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WILLKINGS & CO.

March 18, 1824—4t57.

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5th do British Prose Writers,
2d do Taylor's Sermons,
1st do Tom Jones,
1st do Pindar's Works,
1st & 2d vols. Peregrine Pickle,
5th & 7th vols. Quarterly Review,
1st vol. Justinia,
1st do Las Casas' Journal. JOHN McRAE

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office